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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 622**

**[Docket No. 120404257-3325-02]**

**RIN 0648-XG850**

**Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic;  
2019 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South  
Atlantic Golden Tilefish**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS implements an accountability measure for the commercial longline component for golden tilefish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the South Atlantic. Commercial longline landings for golden tilefish are projected to reach the longline component's commercial quota on March 14, 2019. Therefore, NMFS closes the commercial longline component of golden tilefish in the South Atlantic EEZ on March 14, 2019, at 12:01 a.m., local time. This closure is necessary to protect the golden tilefish resource.

**DATES:** This temporary rule is effective from 12:01 a.m., local

time, March 14, 2019, until 12:01 a.m., local time, January 1, 2020.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary Vara, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727-824-5305, email: *mary.vara@noaa.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The snapper-grouper fishery of the South Atlantic includes golden tilefish and is managed under the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) by regulations at 50 CFR part 622.

The commercial golden tilefish sector has two components, each with its own quota: the longline and hook-and-line components (50 CFR 622.190(a)(2)). The commercial tilefish annual catch limit (ACL) is allocated 75 percent to the longline component and 25 percent to the hook-and-line component. On January 2, 2018, NMFS published a final temporary rule to implement interim measures reduce overfishing of golden tilefish in Federal waters of the South Atlantic (83 FR 65). These interim measures, which were originally effective through

July 1, 2018, and were extended through January 3, 2019, (83 FR 28387; June 16, 2018), reduced the total ACL, the commercial and recreational ACLS, and the commercial quotas for the hook-and-line and longline components. On December 4, 2018, NMFS published a final rule (83 FR 62508) that implemented Regulatory Amendment 28 to the FMP, which revised the commercial and recreational ACLs for golden tilefish. The commercial ACL was revised from 323,000 lb (146,510 kg) gutted weight, to 331,740 lb (150,475 kg) gutted weight, and the longline component quota was revised from 234,982 (106,586 kg) to 248,805 lb (112,856 kg) gutted weight. Although these ACL revisions are increases over the ACLs set by the interim rule, they are still decreases relative to the ACLs that were in effect before the interim rule.

Under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii), NMFS is required to close the commercial longline component for golden tilefish when the longline component's commercial quota has been reached or is projected to be reached by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. After the commercial quota for the longline component is reached or is projected to be reached, golden tilefish may not be commercially fished or possessed by a vessel with a golden tilefish longline

endorsement. NMFS has determined that the commercial quota for the golden tilefish longline component in the South Atlantic will be reached on March 14, 2019. Accordingly, the commercial longline component of South Atlantic golden tilefish is closed effective at 12:01 a.m., local time, March 14, 2019.

During the commercial longline closure, golden tilefish may still be harvested commercially using hook-and-line gear. However, a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement is not eligible to fish for or possess golden tilefish using hook-and-line gear under the hook-and-line commercial trip limit, as specified in 50 CFR 622.191(a)(2)(ii). The operator of a vessel with a valid Federal commercial vessel permit for South Atlantic snapper-grouper and a valid commercial longline endorsement for golden tilefish with golden tilefish on board must have landed and bartered, traded, or sold such golden tilefish prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, on March 14, 2019. During the commercial longline closure, the recreational bag limit and possession limits specified in 50 CFR 622.187(b)(2)(iii) and (c)(1), respectively, apply to all harvest or possession of golden tilefish in or from the South Atlantic EEZ by a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement. The sale or purchase of longline-caught golden

tilefish taken from the South Atlantic EEZ is prohibited during the commercial longline closure. The prohibition on sale or purchase does not apply to the sale or purchase of longline-caught golden tilefish that were harvested, landed ashore, and sold prior to 12:01 a.m., local time, on March 14, 2019, and those that were held in cold storage by a dealer or processor. Additionally, the recreational bag and possession limits and the sale and purchase provisions of the commercial closure apply to a person on board a vessel with a golden tilefish longline endorsement, regardless of whether the golden tilefish are harvested in state or Federal waters, as specified in 50 CFR 622.190(c)(1).

#### **Classification**

The Regional Administrator for the NMFS Southeast Region has determined this temporary rule is necessary for the conservation and management of South Atlantic golden tilefish and is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other applicable laws.

This action is taken under 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, because the temporary rule is

issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action responds to the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries (AA) finds that the need to immediately implement this action to close the commercial longline component for golden tilefish constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such procedures for this temporary rule would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary, because the regulations at 50 CFR 622.193(a)(1)(ii) have already been subject to notice and comment, and all that remains is to notify the public of the closure. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this action are contrary to the public interest, because there is a need to immediately implement this action to protect the golden tilefish resource since the capacity of the fishing fleet allows for rapid harvest of the commercial quota for the longline component. Prior notice and opportunity for public comment would require time and would potentially result in a harvest well in excess of the established commercial quota for the longline component.

For the aforementioned reasons, the AA also finds good

cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effectiveness of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) (3).

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: March 8, 2019.

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Alan D. Risenhoover,  
Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries,  
National Marine Fisheries Service.

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